The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1790. (No. 51.)

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by an Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpoſe of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	*of*	1000	*is*	1000
1		500		500
3		200	*are*	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	Firſt Blank drawn			40
	Laſt Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raiſed, Expenſes of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16000

When it is conſidered that the Money, ariſing from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Uſe, and that all Perſons viſiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Truſtees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more eſpecially, as the Scheme holds forth conſiderable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, ſeveral of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be made—The Truſtees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter,* jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marſteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jeſſe Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Joſiah Watſon, Ludwell Lee, Buſhrod Waſhington, William Hunter,* ſen. and *John Dundas.*

The Lottery will be drawn on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next; and immediately after, a liſt of the Prizes publiſhed, and the Money paid on demand.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Truſtees, and at moſt of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a diſcount allowed of 5 per cent. to thoſe who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay the Money on or before the laſt Monday in July next.

Alexandria, February 20, 1790.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND:

ONE TRACT in Stafford County, lying on the north ſide of Rappahannock river, abou four miles below Frederickſburg, adjoining to the lands of Col. Burgeſs Ball, and Mr. Downman, and containing 400 Acres. This land is of a very excellent quality; the low ground rich, and about one half of the tract well timbered.

One TRACT lying on Sleepy-Creek, in the county of Berkeley, about four or five miles from Bath, containing 213 Acres. There is a conſiderable quantity of Meadow Land on this tract, and a very valuable Mill-Seat.

Four TRACTS in Hampſhire county, containing, altogether, 1253 Acres.

One TRACT in the Red-Stone-Settlement, lying near to what is called Waſhington's Bottom, containg 300 Acres. For terms apply to

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, July 8, 1790. 3w.

Diſtrict Court of Virginia, ſc.

PURSUANT to the directions of the ſtatute, in that caſe made and provided, *Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern,* that a libel hath been filed on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, in this Court, in the name of the United States, by CHARLES LEE, Collector for the Diſtrict of Alexandria, in the State and Diſtrict of Virginia, againſt a *quarter caſk of wine* of foreign growth and produce, marked $\frac{O}{M}$ imported from the Iſland of Saint Chriſtophers in foreign parts, in the Schooner, Fairy, JOHNBIDLIKE, Maſter: The ſaid libel ſtating that the ſaid quarter caſk of wine, marked as aforeſaid, hath become liable to forfeiture and ſeizure, for that it being ſubject to the payment of duties was landed without a permit from the Collector of the cuſtoms for that purpoſe, contrary to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided: *And notice is further hereby given,* That this Court will proceed to the trial and condemnation of the ſaid quarter caſk of wine aforeſaid, at the capitol in the city of Williamſburg, on Thurſday the twenty-ſecond day of July next. Dated this twenty-ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, *Clerk.*

☞ Excellent INK and INK-POWDER may be had at this Office.—Alſo, Anderſons' genuine SCOTS PILLS.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

Mr. Smith's (S.C.) Speech on the report of the committee on the memorial of the People called Quakers.

MR. Smith (S.C.) ſaid he lamented much that this ſubject had been brought before the Houſe—that he had deprecated it from the beginning, becauſe he foreſaw that it would produce a very unpleaſant diſcuſſion—that it was a ſubject of ſuch nature as to excite the alarms of the ſouthern members, who could not view, without anxiety, any interference in it on the part of Congreſs. He remarked, that as they were reſolved into a committee of the whole on the powers of Congreſs reſpecting ſlavery, and the ſlave-trade, in conſequence of certain memorials from the people called Quakers and the Pennſylvania ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery, the whole ſubject, as well as the contents of thoſe memorials, was under conſideration: He ſhould, therefore, enter into the buſineſs at large, and offer ſome comments on the contents of the memorials.

The memorials from the Quakers contained, in his opinion, a very indecent attack on the character of thoſe States which poſſeſſed ſlaves; it reprobated ſlavery as bringing down reproach on the ſouthern States, and expatiated on the deteſtation due to the licentious wickedneſs of the African trade, and the inhuman tyranny, and blood-guiltineſs inſeparable from it. He could not but conſider it as calculated to fix a ſtigma of the blackeſt nature on the character of the State he had the honour to repreſent, and to hold its citizens up to public view, as men diveſted of every principle of honour and humanity. Conſidering it in that light, he felt it incumbent on him not only to refute thoſe atrocious calumnies, but to reſent the improper language made uſe of by the memorialiſts. Before he entered into the diſcuſſion, he begged to obſerve, that when any claſs of men deviated from their own religious principles, and officiouſly came forward in a buſineſs with which they had no concern, and attempted to dictate to Congreſs, he could not aſcribe their conduct to any other cauſe, but to an intolerant ſpirit of perſecution: This application came with the worſt grace poſſible from the Quakers, who profeſſed never to intermeddle in politics, but to ſubmit quietly to the laws of the country.

He had met with a publication which came out in the year 1775 (at a period when the affairs of America were in a very deſponding ſituation) entitled, "The ancient Teſtimony and Principles of the Quakers." It ſet forth that their religious principles reſtrained them from having any hand or contrivance in ſetting up and putting down Kings and governments; that this was God's peculiar prerogative for cauſes beſt known to himſelf; that it was not their buſineſs to be buſy bodies above their ſtations, but only to pray for the King and ſafety of their nation, that they might live a quiet and peaceable life, under the government which God was pleaſed to ſet over them. If theſe were really their ſentiments, why did they not abide by them? Why did they not leave that, which they call God's work, to be managed by himſelf? Thoſe principles ſhould inſtruct them to wait with patience and humility for the event of all public meaſures, and to receive that event as the Divine Will: Their conduct on this occaſion proved, that they did not believe what they profeſſed, or that they had not virtue enough to practiſe what they believed. Did they mean to rob the Almighty of what they called his prerogative? And were they not partial miniſters of their own acknowledged principles? It was difficult to credit their pretended ſcruples; becauſe, while they were exclaiming againſt the Mammon of this world, they were hunting after it with a ſtep ſteady as time, and an appetite keen as the grave.

The memorial from the Pennſylvania ſociety applied in expreſs terms for an emancipation of ſlaves, and the report of the committee appeared to hold out the idea that Congreſs might exerciſe the power of emancipation after the year 1808; for it ſaid that Congreſs could not emancipate ſlaves prior to that period. He remarked that either the power of manumiſſion ſtill remained with the ſeveral States, or it was excluſively veſted in Congreſs; for no one would contend that ſuch a power could be concurrent in the ſeveral States and the United States. He then ſhewed that the State governments clearly retained all the rights of ſovereignty which they had before the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, unleſs they were excluſively delegated to the United States; and this could only exiſt, where the conſtitution granted in expreſs terms an excluſive authority to the Union, or where it granted in one inſtance an authority to the Union, and in another prohibited the States from exerciſing the like authority, or where it granted an authority to the Union, to which a ſimilar authority in the States would be repugnant.

He applied theſe principles to the caſe in queſtion; and aſked, whether the conſtitution had, in expreſs terms, veſted the Congreſs with the power of manumiſſion; or whether it reſtrained the States from exerciſing that power; or whether there was any authority given to the Union, with which the exerciſe of this right by any State would be inconſiſtent? If theſe queſtions were anſwered in the negative, it followed that Congreſs had not an excluſive right to the power of manumiſſion. Had it a concurrent right with the States? No gentleman would aſſert it, becauſe the abſurdity was obvious; for a State regulation on the ſubject might differ from a federal regulation, in which caſe one or the other muſt give way: As the laws of the United States were paramount to thoſe of the individual States, the federal regulations would abrogate that of the States, conſequently the States would thus be diveſted of a power which it was evident they now had and might exerciſe whenever they thought proper. But admitting that Congreſs had authority to manumit the ſlaves in America, and were diſpoſed to exerciſe it, would the ſouthern States acquieſce in ſuch a meaſure without a ſtruggle? Would the citizens of that country tamely ſuffer their property to be torn from them? Would even the citizens of the other States, who did not poſſeſs this property, deſire to have all the ſlaves let looſe upon them? Would not ſuch a ſtep be injurious even to the ſlaves themſelves? It was well known that they were an indolent people, improvident, averſe to labour; when emancipated, they would either ſtarve or plunder. Nothing was a ſtronger proof of the abſurdity of emancipation than the fanciful ſchemes which the friends to the meaſure had ſuggeſted: One was to ſhip them off the country, and colonize them in ſome foreign region; this plan admitted that it would be dangerous to retain them within the United States after they were manumitted; but ſurely it would be inconſiſtent with humanity to baniſh theſe people to a remote country, and to expel them from their native ſoil, and from places to which they had a local attachment; it would be no leſs repugnant to the principles of freedom, not to allow them to remain here, if they deſired it: How could they be called freemen, if they were againſt their conſent to be expelled the country? Thus did the advocates for emancipation acknowledge that the blacks, when liberated, ought not to remain here to ſtain the blood of the whites by a mixture of the races.

Another plan was to liberate all thoſe who ſhould be born after a certain limited period; ſuch a ſcheme would produce this very extraordinary phenomenon, that the mother would be a ſlave and her child would be free. Theſe young emancipated negroes, by aſſociating with their enſlaved parents, would participate in all the debaſement which ſlavery was ſaid to occaſion. But, allowing that a practicable ſcheme of general emancipation could be deviſed, there can be no doubt that the two races would ſtill remain diſtinct. It was known from experience that the whites had ſuch an idea of their ſuperiority over the blacks that they never even aſſociated with them; even the warmeſt friends to the blacks kept them at a diſtance, and rejected all intercourſe with them. Could any inſtance be quoted of their intermarrying? The Quakers aſſerted that nature had made all men equal, and that the difference of colour ſhould not place negroes on a worſe footing in ſociety than the whites; but had any of them ever married a negro? Or would any of them ſuffer their children to mix their blood with that of a black?—they would view with abhorrence ſuch an alliance.

Mr. Smith then read ſome extracts from Mr. Jefferſon's notes on Virginia, proving that negroes were by nature an inferior race of beings; and that the whites would always feel a repugnance at mixing their blood with that of the blacks. Thus, he proceeded, that reſpectable author, who was deſirous of countenancing emancipation, was, on a conſideration of the ſubject, induced candidly to avow that the difficulties appeared inſurmountable. The friends to manumiſſion had ſaid that by prohibiting the further importation of ſlaves, and by liberating thoſe born after a certain period, a gradual emancipation might take place, and that in proceſs of time the very colour would be extinct and there would be none but whites. He was at a loſs to learn how that conſequence would reſult. If the blacks did not intermarry with the whites, they would remain black to the end of time; for it was not contended that liberating them would whitewaſh them; if they did intermarry with the whites, then the white race would be extinct, and the American people would be all of the mulatto breed. In what ever light, therefore, the ſubject was viewed, the folly of emancipation was manifeſt. He truſted theſe conſiderations would prevent any further application to Congreſs on this point, and would ſo far have weight with the committee as to reject the clauſe altogether, or at leaſt to declare in plain terms that Congreſs have no right whatever to manumit the ſlaves of this country.

Various objections, ſaid he, had at different times been alledged againſt the abominable practice, as it had been called, of one man exerciſing dominion over another; but ſlavery was no new thing in the world—the Romans, the Greeks, and other nations of antiquity, held ſlaves at the time chriſtianity firſt dawned on ſociety, and the profeſſors of it's mild doctrines never preached againſt it. Here Mr. Smith read a quotation from the Roman and Grecian hiſtory, and from ſome accounts of the government and manners of the people of Africa, before they had any knowledge of the African traders; from which he ſaid it appeared that ſlavery was not diſapproved of by the Apoſtles when they went about

diffuſing the principles of chriſtianity; and that it was not owing to the African trade, as had been alledged, that the people of Africa made war on each other.

Another objection againſt ſlavery was, that the number of ſlaves in the ſouthern States weakened that part of the Union, and in caſe of invaſion would require a greater force to protect it. Negroes, it was ſaid, would not fight: But he would aſk whether it was owing to their being black or to their being ſlaves? If to their being black, then unqueſtionably emancipating them would not remedy the evil, for they would ſtill remain black; if it was owing to their being ſlaves, he denied the poſition; for it was an undeniable truth, that in many countries ſlaves made excellent ſoldiers. In Ruſſia, Hungary, Poland, the peaſants were ſlaves, and yet were brave troops. In Scotland, not many years ago, the Highland peaſants were abſolute ſlaves to their Lairds, and they were renowned for their bravery. The Turks were as much enſlaved as the Negroes; their property and lives were at the abſolute diſpoſal of the Sultan, yet they fought with undaunted courage. Many other inſtances might be quoted, but thoſe would ſuffice to refute the fact. Had experience proved that the Negroes would not make good ſoldiers? He did not aſſert that they would; but they had never been tried; diſcipline was every thing; white militia made but indifferent ſoldiers before they were diſciplined. It was well known that according to the preſent art of war, a ſoldier was a mere machine, and he did not ſee why a black machine was not as good as a white one; in one reſpect the black troops would have the advantage, by appearing more horrible in the eyes of the enemy. But admitting that they would not fight, to what would the argument lead? Undoubtedly to ſhew that the Quakers, Moravians, and all the non-reſiſting and non fighting ſects, conſtituted the weakneſs of a country. Did they not contribute to ſtrengthen the country againſt invaſion, by ſtaying at home and joining the invader, as ſoon as he was ſucceſsful? But they furniſhed money, he ſhould be told, and paid ſubſtitutes: And did not the ſlaves, by encreaſing the agriculture of the country, add to its wealth, and thereby increaſe its ſtrength? Did they not moreover perform many laborious ſervices in the camp and in the field, aſſiſt in tranſporting baggage, conveying artillery, throwing up fortifications, and thus encreaſe the numbers in the ranks by ſupplying their places in theſe ſervices? Nor was it neceſſary that every part of the empire ſhould furniſh fighting men; one part ſupplied men, another money—one part was ſtrong in population, another in valuable exports, which added to the opulence of the whole. Great-Britain obtained no ſoldiers from her Eaſt and Weſt-India ſettlements; were they therefore uſeleſs? She was obliged to ſend troops to protect them, but their valuable trade furniſhed her with means of paying thoſe troops.

[*To be continued.*]

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, July 15. 1790.

Mr. M'GRATH's COMPANY of COMEDIANS.

On Saturday Evening, July 17, will be preſented The moral Tragedy of

THE

London Merchant;

OR,

The Hiſtory of GEORGE BARNWELL.

"*Learn to be wiſe by others' harm, and you will do full well.*"

At the End of the Play, a favourite SONG by Mr. SOLOMON.

After which will be preſented *Foote*'s Comic Interlude of

The DEVIL UPON TWO STICKS;

OR,

The EXAMINATION of Dr. LAST before the PRESIDENT and COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

To which will be added a Farce, called

THE

Virgin Unmaſk'd;

OR,

The RIVAL ODDITIES.

The whole to conclude with the Comic Song of "*Which is the Man?*"—by Mrs. SOLOMON.

☞ The Doors to be opened at 6, and the Curtain to to riſe at 7 o'clock preciſely.

*** Tickets to be had at the *Printing-Office*, at Mr. *Ward*'s *Tavern*, and at the *Theatre*.

N. B. *The Company's next Performance will be at George Town on the 20th Inſt. agreeable to Mr. M'Grath's Plan of playing alternately there and in Alexandria.*

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Salem Packet, Capt. Very, from Liſbon, and the Becca, Capt. Cartwright, from the Weſt-Indies, and for ſale by

HARTSHORNE & DONALDSON,

FRESH Hyſon and Green Tea in Quarter-Cheſts,
Old Madeira Wine in Caſes from 32 to 50 Bts.
Ditto Ditto in Quarter-Caſks,
Liſbon Wine, of ſuperior Quality, in Quarter-Caſks,
High Proof St. Kitt's Rum in Hogſheads,
St. Croix Sugars, prime Quality, in do.

They have alſo on Hand,

Very high Proof St. Vincent's Rum,
A few Barrels of Philadelphia refined Sugar,
One Cheſt of Caſſia,
One ditto of Cloves,
Pimento in Bags of 100lb.
Pork, Tar, &c. &c.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Nichol Bryce, *Heir at Law to* John Bryce, *deceaſed, will be peremptorily ſold, on the premiſes, by Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,*

TWO LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on Queen and Waſhington Streets, containing ¼ of an acre.—Alſo a BRICK HOUSE, on Prince-Street, with the reverſion of a Shed adjoining it, after the death of Mrs. *Hannah Kenner* (late Mrs. *Bryce.*) The conditions of ſale will be made known on the premiſes, by

ROBERT BRYCE, } Truſtees.
WILLIAM WILSON, }

Alexandria, July 9, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS in the Town of Dumfries, containing one acre, newly paled in, a dwelling-houſe 28 by 18, two rooms on the lower floor, and two above, one of which has a good fireplace, a cellar the bigneſs of the houſe, a kitchen 20 by 16, with brick chimney and oven, a meat houſe 12 feet ſquare, ſtable for four horſes, a cow-houſe and chair-houſe, a garden well incloſed. The poſts to the above Lots are cedar, mulberry and locuſt. All the buildings and paling new.—A credit will be given; and poſſeſſion the firſt day of January next. They are now under rent at £. 30 per annum.—For terms appl to Mr. *William Linton*, or Mr. *Colin Campbell*, in ſaid Town.

Alſo, a TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax County, joining Capt. John Waugh, Bull-Run, and Mr. John Moore, containing 200 acres, well timbered and watered. The land is excellent for tobacco and corn. There is a good dwelling-houſe newly built. A credit will be given as above.—Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may ſee it by applying to Capt. *Waugh*, or *William Simpſon*, who lives on the premiſes as tenant, at 1000lb. of tobacco per year.—For terms apply to me, or either or both of the above perſons, who are empowered to treat for it.

JOHN LINTON.

Prince-William County, July 10, 1790.

ABOUT the 17th day of laſt March I purchaſed a Tract of Land of Mr. *Francis Maſon*, for which I gave him my Bond for Thirty Pounds, payable in ſix days, Thirty Pounds in Bonds, and One Hundred Pounds in Caſh, payable in twelve months from the above date—I hereby caution all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to diſcharge it until I am put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tract of Land, according to contract.

JOHN COFFER.

Fairfax County, July 2, 1790.

☞ WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Pounds of *Virginia Military Certificates*, for which *Caſh* will be given, by

M. HUIZINGA MESSCHERT.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

An Apprentice wanted to the Hatting Buſineſs.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to take a Lad of a good character, and about 14 years of age, who is willing to be bound to the above Buſineſs.—For terms apply to

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790. 3w.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in St. Mary's county, about the month of July laſt, a *country-born Negro man*, named C L E M, about 30 years old, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſpare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has ſome little knowledge of the ſhoemaker's and carpenter's buſineſs; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamerſly, and ſold to the ſubſcriber a few weeks preceeding his going off. It is thought by ſome that he has got over to the State of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, and the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he moſtly frequents. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home ſhall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the ſaid fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

Maryland, June 7, 1790. 4w.

Wood Wanted.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU will contract for the delivery of any kind of ſound wood into his wharf, and will pay for it load by load, as it is delivered, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a cord. A large quantity is wanted.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790. t. f.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm, on Chapel-Run, Shenandoah River, *Two red Oxen*; their ear-marks not remembered; but the pale red ſteer had on his horns an oak ſlab, ſecured with nails through the ends of the horns, marked thus, 17—I. SHAW, 90—the other ſteer a dark red, with nails through the ends of his horns, his ſlab loſt.——Whoever takes up the above ſtrays and delivers them to Meſſrs. SHREVE and LAWRASON, Merchants, Alexandria, ſhall have *Two Dollars* Reward, or *One Dollar* for either.

JOSEPH SHAW.

N. B. The above Steers paſſed at Alexandria laſt fall from Maryland.

July 14, 1790.

LONDON, April 16.

THE love of ſtudy, carried to exceſs, abſorbs, like all other paſſions, a part of our natural affections.

Frederick Morel was buſily employed in tranſlating Libanius, when he was informed that his wife, who had been ſome time ſick, was very ill, and wiſhed to ſpeak with him. "I have only," ſaid he, "two periods of this chapter to tranſlate, after which I will call and ſee her."

A ſecond meſſage came to tell him that ſhe was at the point of death. "I have but two words to write," ſaid Morel, "run back to her—I ſhall be there as ſoon as you." A moment after, he was told ſhe was dead. "I am ſorry for it," ſaid he, "ſhe was a worthy woman"——and went on with his work.

May 7. A Mr. Duncombe, to whoſe abilities the world is greatly indebted, and who is engineer to the intended canal forming a junction of the Severn and the Dee, has invented a method of raiſing boats of any tonnage to the higheſt ſummit whatever, and letting down the ſame without loſs of water, with perfect ſafety, and more expedition than by the common water-locks now in uſe. What is more remarkable, a loaded or unloaded boat may come up, while a loaded one goes down, and the ſame may be done while an empty one goes down. The whole is performed by an uniform unaccelerated motion, and is perhaps one of the greateſt inventions that ever entered the mind of a man.

Among other curioſities belonging to the old College of Edinburgh, which is now to be pulled down, is an ancient gate, the top of which is heavy and bulges. There was a prophecy ſpoken many years ſince, that this gate would fall upon the moſt learned man of the Univerſity.—It is amazing with what caution the profeſſors uſed to avoid going through it!

On the evening before a battle, an officer came to the Marſhal de TOLRAS, to aſk permiſſion to go ſee his father, who he ſaid was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his laſt duty to him. "Go," replied the General, who readily gueſſed the cauſe, "honour thy father and thy mother, *that thy days may be long in the land.*"

NEW-YORK, July 3.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

From the Weſtern Territory.

It is with ſincere pleaſure we inform the public, that Major DOUGHTY, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians, on the River Tenaſſee, ſafely arrived at Fort-Hamar, on the Ohio, the 15th of laſt month. This valuable officer was charged with important public buſineſs to the Chickaſaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. While aſcending the Tenaſſee, on the 21ſt of March laſt, he met a party of 40 Indians in three canoes, having a white flag hoiſted—This party were a banditti of Cherokees and Shawaneſe, with three Creeks.

The Major was in a barge with Enſign Sedam and fifteen non-commiſſioned officers and privates—The Indians appeared very friendly, and their Chief and ſeveral others even came on board of the barge. They received, with the greateſt apparent thankfulneſs, preſents of corn and tobacco.—They endeavoured, by every means in their power, to perſuade the Major to land and paſs the night with them, promiſing to hunt turkeys and buffaloes for him; but he being ſuſpicious of their deſigns evaded their entreaties. After having thus paſſed upwards of an hour, they ſhook the Major by the hand and left him; but the men had ſcarcely taken to their oars, before they received from the Indians a ſevere fire, which was inſtantly returned, and the boat put about. The barge then floating down the ſtream, an inceſſant fire enſued for four hours. During this time the Indians manifeſted an intention of boarding the barge, but the cool and well directed fire of the Major's party prevented the deſign. The Major loſt five of his party killed and ſix wounded, one of whom died afterwards.

Having his force thus reduced, he was unable to return up the Tenaſſee againſt the ſtream; he therefore deſcended that river and the Ohio into the Miſſiſſippi, and arrived on the 25th of March laſt at L'Anca a la Graiſe, a Spaniſh poſt about 45 miles below the Ohio.

The Major was received by Monſieur Foucher, Lieutenant commandant of the poſt, with the greateſt politeneſs and attention; and every tenderneſs

and care was shewn to the wounded, three of whom were left at the post, being too badly injured to be removed.

Capt. Heart, who had been previously despatched by the Major into the Chickesaw nation, joined him afterwards on the Ohio.

House of Representatives of the United States.

JULY 7.

Mr. Sherman's amendment to the residence bill [viz. to strike out the following words, "*On the river Patowmack, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheque,*" and to insert a clause which should include the town of Baltimore, in lieu thereof,] under consideration, in committee of the whole. Much animated debate ensued, when the question for the amendment was taken and lost.

Mr. Sedgwick then moved, as an amendment, that the river Delaware be inserted in lieu of the Patowmack, which was also negatived.

Mr. Burke moved the following amendment: "Be it further enacted, That the city of New-York shall be the seat of the government of the United States until the day of ; and that thereafter, as soon as the same may be conveniently done, all the officers attached to the seat of the general government of the United States shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, which shall thenceforth be the seat of government until the day of "

Mr Burke's intention seemed a compromise, by filling the blanks so as to divide the time between the two cities for the temporary residence. Much was said in support of this amendment, but the committee rising prevented the question's being taken this day—it therefore remains the order of business to-morrow.

JULY 8.

The house resolved into a committee of the whole on the RESIDENCE BILL, Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Burke's amendment, read yesterday, was largely discussed, on which the question was finally taken and lost.

Every attempt to amend the bill having failed, the committee rose; and on motion the bill was ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.

Since our last, passed through this Town, Col. Marinus Willet, accompanied by Col. M'Gillivray, the King of the Creeks, with 30 other of the principal Head-Men and Warriors of that Nation, on their Way to New-York, for the Purpose of forming Treaties of Peace and Friendship with the United States.

On Tuesday last arrived here the Brig, Lady Washington, Capt. Lamb, in 63 Days from Havre-de-Grace. In her came Passengers 80 French Emigrants. On their Passage they enjoyed good Health—with the Loss of one Man only, who, having gone in to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

On Saturday last the following truly distressing and melancholy accident happened in this Town. A little girl, about 10 years old, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Kirk, was knocked down, and rode over, by a Negro Boy, in galloping his horse furiously through the streets. She was taken up with some faint symptoms of life, and languished, in a state of almost total insensibility, 'till yesterday afternoon, when she expired.

It is confidently hoped that this afflicting event will stimulate the inhabitants to exert themselves in suppressing the very dangerous practice which occasioned it; a practice which prevails in this town to a remarkable and shameful degree.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Becca, Cartwright,	from	St. Croix.
—— Polly, Ellwood,		Philadelphia.
Schooner Hannah, Cleves,		Salem.
—— Salem Packet, Very,		Lisbon.
Brig Lady Washington, Lamb,		Havre-de-Grace.

SAILED.

Schooner St. Lawrence, Blake, for St. Eustatius.

At a Meeting of the *Trustees* of the *Alexandria Lottery*, on the 13th of July, 1790,

Ordered, That personal Notice be given by the Secretary to each Trustee to meet, on Saturday the 24th Inst. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. at *Wise's* Tavern, in order that they may agree, at a full Meeting, on the necessary Measures to be pursued for drawing the Lottery on the first Monday in August next.

ROBT. T. HOOE, *Chairman.*

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

To the late CHIEF-JUSTICE of FAIRFAX COUNTY.

SIR,

IT is very generally propagated, and believed, that a certain counter-petition to the Assembly of this State, tending to defeat the efficacy of it's antecedent, which has for it's object the continuance of the seat of justice in Alexandria, is the offspring of your pen.

It is to be regretted that, while the most of us are lamenting the inharmonious contentions among the people of this county, the agency of some of it's most influential characters is what alone perpetuates their existence. That the petition now in question has a powerful tendency to excite and inflame a spirit of distrust and animosity, is, I think, too manifest to need demonstration—It claims a confidence from the respectability of it's authority: By breathing resentment, and diffusing misrepresentation, it cherishes a jealous propensity among the people of the country; and must with equal force irritate those of the town. However painful the task of casting censure upon venerable old-age, the imperfections of human nature, and the interests of society sometimes impose it on us—On the present occasion, when I reflect that you were one of the fathers of our freedom, whose silvered locks were progressive with their patriotic exertions, I feel the most grateful impression, and could wish to spread a veil over every clouded scene.

There appears to be an ambiguity in the assertion that *most of the Justices are in the town interest.*—If the construction I am inclined to put upon it is a just one, viz. that most of them are interested in the growth and prosperity of Alexandria, it can have no weight in the determination of the question, and was, therefore, unnecessary to be mentioned.—It proceeds from the principle of self-love, and would actuate every man in the county, were he to see it in the same light—But perhaps the drift of the whole argument is to prove the operations of this principle in the direction of their official proceedings.—The county court is charged with having ventured upon a contest with the legislature, and of having assumed the power of controuling a positive law: But, Sir, let us for a moment, if you please, turn aside from this northern aspect, and take a view of the matter through a clearer medium. The Legislature are petitioned to grant a privilege to the people of Fairfax County, and it accedes to the prayer of the petition, on the following considerations—First, because the privilege is of a local nature, and entirely indifferent as to the general policy of the State—2dly, and principally, from a comparison between the number of subscribers to the petition and those of the counter-petition, it appears to be really the desire of the people; and what follows? Why, some persons, much astonished at the unexpected result of the application, upon inquiry find that the legislature were mistaken as to the fact upon which they grounded their assent to the petition, and propose a remonstrance to the Court for delaying the levy to erect the necessary buildings until the next session of the legislature, when it would be practicable to prove that what the Assembly considered as a favour, was by no means the wish of the people. Then, as to the *contempt* which you observe these remonstrances met with from the people, your information must have been very erroneous; for I have the best reason to believe they obtained very general approbation, and were signed by numbers who had previously advocated the removal of the seat of justice. And if the remonstrances were never given into the court, it was because the impracticability of the law made it unnecessary. It would have been an unjustifiable piece of wantonness in the court to have imposed a heavy tax upon the people for a purpose, the execution of which was at any rate uncertain. The measures which the court adopted were then such as under those circumstances could alone be proper. It appointed commissioners from among its own body, *not inhabitants of the town*, to learn if an eligible spot of ground, within one mile of Price's ordinary, could be procured; and according to the report of the commissioners it appeared, that no land could be obtained within the limits prescribed by the act, Col. Fitzhugh refusing to sell, and some of the heirs of the late Col. Henry Fitzhugh being under age. You have been misinformed as to the commissioners measuring the distance along the meanders of the road; one of them assured me that they pursued a course in as direct a line as the practicability of making a road admitted. Now, Sir, after thus taking an impartial view of the business, how foreign and inapplicable is the idea of dethroning Kings, or even of deposing a Fairfax Justice of the Peace?

The act of the corporation, which is treated with derision, and spoken of as opposed to the authority of the legislature, after having made provision for converting the upper part of the market-house into a court-house and jury-rooms, runs in these words, "*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the county of Fairfax shall have the use of the said court-house, and jury-rooms, for the purpose of holding the county court therein so long as they shall desire the court to be held there.*" A privilege is granted to the justices of the county court to hold their sessions in a house made convenient and proper, at the sole expense of the people of the town. Can it be said that an act of indulgence is an act of of compulsion? If the corporation has any power at all, it cannot have less than is exercised in this law; and if the people desire to accept this privilege, will the legislature presume to deprive them of it? Shall they be driven to Price's ordinary, or to *Colchester*, or to any other place, merely because a few interested or capricious persons desire it? I should consider it as a palpable violation of the rights of society to compel any part of the community to the adoption of a grievance where no shadow of political pretext appeared to justify the measure. On the present occasion, the only State consideration that exists, the safety of criminals, is against the proceeding. It is true that if the assertion, which I shall next consider, but which I fear I shall not treat with so much temper as hitherto, has any foundation, it would merit attention—I mean the charge against town-juries—This charge is so extensive as to include every class of citizens (except such as are in the commission of the peace) and they stand under the very humiliating epithet of being incompetent, and are branded with the ignominious accusation of being partial in their verdicts. With respect to the first, common sense and common observation afford a complete refutation of it. If the accusation be entitled to any attention at all, it must be taken in its largest sense, as applying to towns generally—Common sense will tell us that the more frequent intercourse men have with one another, the more they will be informed: and common observation confirms it—As to the second, it is one of those gigantic assertions which carry the stamp of fallacy as the most distinguishing feature; excrescences of the mind, separated by the force of nature, and, like those of the body, always leave a deformity behind them.

It is said that *the seat of Justice was formerly moved to Alexandria by the Governor, in virtue of the King's prerogative, very contrary to the interests and inclination of the people.* The beginning of my residence in this State having been subsequent to the transaction, I will not positively contradict this statement of it; but I have been informed by a person familiar with the records, that ample testimony can be adduced to prove that the removal was in conformity to the desire of the people. If this be the case, it matters not by what authority it was done, since it can have no connection with the original argument.

Having now remarked upon, and, I think, fully refuted, as many of the allegations contained in the counter-petition as appeared at all consequential, I would next inquire into the force of that sentiment, wherein it is declared a matter of right and justice that the court-house should be as near the centre of the county as the roads and other circumstances will admit; but, as it is expressed rather indefinitely, and would lead me on to greater lengths in the discussion of it than it's importance seems to demand, I shall close the present address, and probably make it a part of some future correspondence.

A JUROR.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC.

I THINK it my duty to make a few observations on the Articles of Faith, published by the Convention of Clergy, who propagate the doctrine of universal salvation.

1. I discover nothing in those Articles, intimating the indispensable necessity of repentance and its proper fruits, in order to obtain the divine favour and a place in the mansions of bliss—therefore I should be very glad if they would be pleased to inform the public, whether they believe that repentance must be actually performed by us in person, as a condition of the gracious covenant.

2. I discover nothing of the terms of justification—therefore, humbly request that they would let the public know, whether they believe in the necessity of our being justified from the guilt of past sins; and if they do, ON WHAT TERMS:

3. As they say all men will be delivered from punishment, I should esteem it as a favour, if they would let us know, by some publication, whether that deliverance will be complete at the day of judgment, or at any period afterwards; and on what conditions.

I hope no person will think there is any thing impertinent or unreasonable, in these few remarks and requisitions, as this doctrine is, in a great measure, new, and appears to many others, as well as myself, exceedingly dangerous both to the souls of men and the good order of civil society:—I therefore earnestly entreat them, in behalf of the community, that they will favour us with an explicit answer to the above requisitions; otherwise, people will believe they choose to deal in ambiguity and darkness.

J. D.

WIDOWED AFFECTION!

[*From a Dublin Paper.*]

LATELY died in King street, Oxmantown, a lady of property, little above thirty; who, though in apparent bodily health, has obstinately confined herself to her chamber ever since the death of a beloved husband, which occurred about six years since, and refused all sustenance but what was bareley sufficient to support an existence evidently burthensome.—Her chamber was hung round with portraits of her husband, in different attitudes—which she continually and alternately caressed with a fervour, little short of worship; and perpetually expressed her wishes of being shortly with him, as if she conceived his image animated, or susceptible of her devotions.

Under circumstances wearing such strong marks of insanity—her reason in every other respect was perfectly strong—her deportment mild—and her benevolence to the poor and distressed, cordial and unbounded—which she testified in numerous instances.—Her constitution at length ceding to the force of grief, and rigid abstinence—yielded under the weakness of nature; and she died, after having refused all substenance for six days;—leaving the remainder of her property to distressed objects.

Let this true, but melancholy picture of hallowed attachment, serve to rescue *widowhood* from the taunting sarcasms of EPHESIAN FRAILTY.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE of CONGRESS on PATOWMACK.

Authentic Information by last Night's Mail.

On Friday last the House of Representatives of the United States agreed to the Residence Bill, as sent down from the Senate—Majority 4. Permanent Residence, Patowmack; temporary Residence, Philadelphia, for ten years from the commencement of the next session.

The Editors congratulate the Friends of Patowmack on this very agreeable Intelligence.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Petition will be offered to the next Assembly, for the Purpose of establishing a Town between Great Rocky-Run-Bridge and Newgate, on the Turnpike-Road, as it now stands, between the Lands of *John Stewart Alexander* and *Mary Lane.* *Loudoun County, June* 26, 1790.

POETRY.

POOR TOM;
OR, THE
SAILOR's EPITAPH.

HERE, a sheer hulk, lies poor Tom Bowling;
The darling of our crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For death has broached him too.

His form was of the manliest beauty;
His heart was kind and soft;
Faithful *below* he did his duty,
And now he's gone *aloft*.

Tom never from his word departed,
His virtues were so rare;
His friends were many and true-hearted,
His Poll was kind and fair.

And then he'd sing so blith and jolly—
Ah! many's the time, and oft;
But mirth is turn'd to melancholy,
For Tom is gone aloft.

Yet shall Poor Tom find pleasant weather;
When He, who all commands,
Shall give, to call life's crew together,
The word to pipe all hands.

Thus Death, who Kings and Tars dispatches;
Tom's life has vainly doff'd;
For though his body's under hatches,
His soul is gone aloft.

VALUABLE LANDS AND GRIST-MILL FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at public sale, on the days and on the terms herein mentioned, (if not before sold at private sale) the following TRACTS of LAND. One half of the purchase-money to be paid in 12 months, and the other half in 2 years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money, with interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid—

ON Monday the 30th of August next, one TRACT of 300 ACRES, lying on the edge of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, within half a mile of Difficult Bridge, and one mile from the Great-Falls of Patowmack, and bounded on the lower side by Difficult-Run. Of this tract a great proportion is good meadow land, and there is on it one of the best mill-seats in the county.

On Wednesday the first of September, one other TRACT of about 170 ACRES, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, adjoining that part of Ravensworth on which Mr. William Lewis lives. This land is level, and a good deal of it low land; there is on it a good frame dwelling-house, and an excellent apple orchard. This tract will be sold subject to a lease granted to Dennis M'Illmarr, the 6th of November 1787, for 20 years, at 1000lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There will also be sold with this land, a LEASE, for one life, of one Tract of about 126 Acres adjoining it, subject to a rent of £. 3 per annum.

On Thursday the second of September next, one other TRACT of about 1200 ACRES, situate in Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria. There is of this tract a large proportion of good meadow lands, and about 30 acres now in grass; there is on it a large GRIST-MILL entirely new and complete, with a pair of Burr and a pair of Cologne stones—also a large barn and stables, dwelling-house and out-houses, principally new; and an old and a young apple and peach orchard.

On Friday the third of September next, one other TRACT of 100 ACRES, between 2 and 3 miles from Alexandria, and contiguous to the land on which the Rev. Mr. Fairfax now lives—part of it is in view of the Town.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

—WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,—

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads; LISBON WINE in quarter casks; GREEN and BOHEA TEA; and a variety of *DRY GOODS* as usual, which they will dispose of very low for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790.

FOR SALE,

In the TOWN of ALEXANDRIA,

A LOT of GROUND, very conveniently situated on Fairfax-Street, between Mr. *Jonathan Swift's* store and the Library; containing about 26 feet front, and extending 83 feet back towards the River. For terms apply to Mr. *James Lawrason*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber, living in Fairfax County, about 10 miles from said Town, on the road leading to Colchester.

RICHARD CHICHESTER.

June 28, 1790.

☞ Bills of Lading and Exchange, neatly printed on fine Post-Paper, to be had at the Printing-Office.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria.—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, } Agents.
CHARLES LITTLE, }

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR SALE,

TWO unimproved LOTS, well situated in the Town of Alexandria; also a Tract of LAND in Frederick County. The titles are good.—Cash, Public Securities, &c. will be received in Payment. For Terms inquire of

July 8, 1790. M'CREA & MEASE.

Robinson, Sanderson & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,
Irish Linens,
Sheetings,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1 to 8,
Tammies & Durants,
Men's Fashionable riding Hats,
Osnaburg, coloured,
stitching and Nuns' Thread,
Wool & Cotton Cards,
Hardware assorted in small Boxes,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow, } Ground in Oil,
Oil in Jars,
F FF FFF Gunpowder,
Gilt Trunks.

They have also for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT; which will be sold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask,
CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, opposite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Marseilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c &c.—which he will sell low for Cash. (t. f.)

James Kennedy

Has received by the Rachael and Changeable from London, in Addition to his former,

A General Assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, and SPICES.—The following are a Part:

Alum; Copperas; ground Madder; Brazilletto; Logwood; Indigo and Fig Blue; White Lead; Spanish Brown and yellow Ochre ground in Oil; Prussian Blue; Verdigrise; Vermilion; red and white Lead dry; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Mace; Saltpetre; white Wine Vinegar; and a few Boxes and Jars of Bloom Raisins.—Also, HYSON TEA of the latest Importations, and of the first Quality, by the Chest or Retail.—Likewise, a general Assortment of SHOP-FURNITURE, VIALS, and SURGEONS' POCKET-INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.—which are for Sale on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Produce.

Alexandria, July 1, 1790.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

For ready Cash, or Crop-Tobacco,

THE LEASE of that valuable Lot of Land lying on Goose-Creek, Loudoun County, containing 182 acres, whereon *Henry Humphries* now lives. This lease is for lives, and at the very low rent of £. 3 per annum; it is renewable forever.—The large road, generally called the Carolina Road, runs through this land. The soil is good, a considerable part of which is bottom land: About half of this land is cleared, and in good repair. There are houses, orchards, &c. thereon. A good title will be made the purchaser of the aforesaid lease.

Also, several likely Country-born NEGROES. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Samuel Love*, of Loudoun County, Virginia, or of the subscriber, living in Maryland, within 4 miles of Alexandria.

July 1, 1790. RICHARD COURTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

IF Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD, who arrived from England about the year 1774, and brought a son with him, a lad about 10 or 11 years of age, and it is supposed settled a plantation near Fredericksburg or Alexandria, will apply to Mr. T. GREEN, Printer, Fredericksburg, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Any information respecting the said HARWOOD will be kindly received.

Bladensburg, June 25, 1790.

A Meeting of the Members of the *Bladensburg Jockey-Club* is desired at Mrs. *Adam's* Tavern, on Thursday the 15th of July next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, Sec'ry.

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